

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905.

THANKSGIVING FOR SOLDIERS.

Mrs. President Dole asks the ladies of Honolulu to join with her in furnishing the troops stationed here with a Thanksgiving dinner. It is needless to say that it will be done, because it is fitting and proper and generous to do it.

To all or nearly all of the enlisted men it will be an event in their lives. For to them it has been, heretofore, the sign of the crisp and cold winds of Autumn, the falling leaves, "the flying gold of the woodland," and to those of the North, the reign of the Ice King.

Moreover, it will be the first Thanksgiving commemoration in the tropics, under the flag.

THE PHILIPPINES AND THE CHURCHES.

The duties of the many missionary societies, on the Mainland, to the Philippines are now under discussion. It is already evident that they will not co-operate. They will in the Philippines, present, as usual, a divided front, and perplex rather than instruct. The strained relations of the churches in Japan and in India will appear in this new acquisition.

Father Doyle, one of the Paulists of New York City, recommends in the Catholic Review, that the Romanist church in America send some of its best men to the Philippines to reorganize the work of the priests residing there, just as the Protestant societies are reorganizing the work of the Christian but ignorant negro preachers of the Southern States. With advanced thought he recommends that only the most "thorough American priests" be sent. This suggestion indicates that the Romanist church in America already breathes the progressive air of the western continent.

Father Doyle claims that the ritual and ceremonies of the Roman church are admirably adapted to the improvement and conversion of the Philippines, while "the cold and lifeless religion of the Protestants," as he calls it, is not adapted to the purpose. He raises the question whether or not the Romanist church does not secure better results among the "heathen," than the Protestant church. Some of the strongest of the Protestant divines are with him to a certain extent.

Father Doyle refers to "the selfish aggrandizement of the Protestant missionaries in Hawaii and the degradation of the native race." He gains nothing in his argument by repeating the idle stories of the Honolulu slums, the incoherent talk of the beach-comber about the missionaries. Nor are his Catholic brethren in these islands, wholly free from blame in circulating these specious falsehoods.

According to the Spanish census of the Philippines, taken in 1885, there were 5,839,860 Romanists among the people. This statement may be a large overestimate.

Accepting it as substantially true, the Protestant churches are confronted, in entering this new field, with the fact that the natives are already Romanists, and it will require supreme effort and intelligence to supplant their present faith with another. The Protestant societies have no child's play before them.

The religious history of the native Hawaiian, during the last seventy years should cast much light on the true method that the Protestants should adopt in their coming struggle with Romanism in the Philippines.

Rev. Dr. Bishop, in the Friend, is quite satisfied with the methods of the early missionaries here, and in reviewing their work in answer to statements made by Col. Parker, sees no error in their ways of teaching. Therefore he would apply it to the Filipinos. He cites with pride the marvelous conversion of the natives in 1839. He allows the intelligent, but uninformed reader to believe that the same conditions of things exists today.

Here is the official census report of 1897: Of 25,637 natives who acknowledged their religious beliefs, 59.09 per cent were Protestant, 32.87 per cent were Roman Catholic, and 17.14 per cent were Mormons. That is, one-half are Protestants. The other half are Catholics and Mormons.

Those who are now seeking for the best methods of reaching the "heathen" naturally ask what is the reason for this astounding decadence, from the Protestant point of view, of the natives since 1839? If Protestantism has had its own way here since 1820, aided at one time by the expulsion of the Romanists from the country, why is it that with all the powerful aid at its command, and the earnest labor of self-sacrificing missionaries, the Romanists and Mormons have taken to themselves one-half of the people? It

is just such questions as these that the young and thoughtful Protestant leaders are asking, and they will not be put off by any "play in the gallery," in the way of generalities.

No man has "written down" the morals and superstitions of the natives more thoroughly than Dr. Bishop. When, in answering Col. Parker, he chooses to paint the natives on a high plane of morals and religion, he forgets his own writings, and fails to explain the startling figures of the census.

It is evident that the younger men in the Protestant church militant, are looking for better weapons, with which to fight heathenism on the one side, in the Philippines and elsewhere, and on the other side, to fight the Romanist who are now, under the universal rule of Divine Providence, making such marvelous progress in the United States. It is a pity if these younger and earnest men, on looking to this large field of missionary experience, are simply to be told by the older men, "we have learned nothing since 1820. If we repeated our missionary work we would not change it."

CROKER AND A JUDGE.

The best class of citizens in the city of New York have united in earnest protest against the refusal of Richard Croker, the Tammany boss to re-nominate Judge Daly of the Supreme Court, a man who has done most excellent service on the bench for twenty-eight years. The refusal was based on the fact that the judge would not appoint a Croker man to the office of clerk of the court. The Republicans and Mugwumps, at once nominated him, and in a great mass meeting the best lawyers of the city protested against the action of Croker, and endorsed the nomination of the judge.

Croker, however, is shrewd. In order to beat this judge, he nominates another man for the place, who has an excellent reputation after fourteen years service on the bench. When the eminent lawyers like Choate and Carter and Cochrane denounce Croker, he simply replies, I will put a first-class man on the bench. At the same time he makes the judges understand that he is master.

Twenty-eight years ago, the astounding Tweed frauds were exposed. The city lost over \$50,000,000. Two years before this discovery, the Citizens' Reform Association engaged a young lawyer named Daly to make their fight as their secretary against Tweed and corruption. The young man was singularly active, and made it very hot for Tweed. Tweed wished to get him out of the way. He sent for him, and said, "would you like to be a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas; salary \$15,000 a year?" The young lawyer replied that he would. He was at once put on the Tammany ticket and elected, and has made an excellent judge for twenty-eight years. When he was elected, Tweed was relieved for two years. His active foe was out of the way. He boasted to his friends, "I've spiked that gun!" The respectable citizens could not understand why Boss Tweed put the young man on the bench. The small fry of the legal fraternity in those days who were aware of this transaction, debated the morality of Judge Daly's action, and predicted that he would prove to be a bad judge. He has not. This incident of his elevation to the bench has passed out of the memories of the present generation. If his conduct in securing the position was not beyond criticism, his admirable services, thereafter, destroyed the force and effect of any personal misdoing.

WAR LUNGS.

One of the first rules of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is this:

"At all times in mustering in the crews the captains must call the names in the lowest tone that will secure attention."

In the volunteer service there is a tendency to shout all orders. In the old fashioned militia the voice of the commander was used to its utmost capacity. The bravery and capacity of the officer was measured by the strength of his lungs. The best action is secured with the least possible force. No strength is wasted.

It may be a blunt assertion, but it is the fact that the boys of the First New York have not received here the same cordial treatment and it might be said general and unrestrained hospitality that was accorded all other troops coming to the port. For that reason, if for no other, it is hoped the movement to give the garrison men the happiest kind of a Thanksgiving, will be a typical Honolulu success. Mrs. Dole, in her commendable plan, should have the support of the whole community.

Dottie Cooke's gift to the Fabiola Hospital at Oakland bears out in a measure the oft-repeated statement that in Hawaii all somehow become solicitous for the welfare of the children. The foundation for this kind consideration was laid long ago.

NO LAND FOR ENCAMPMENT?

When then, Merriam states in his report, made to the War Department, that he cannot find a suitable spot for an encampment here, he states the which is not true. He could have found it, if he had seriously undertaken to do so. It was not, and is not an easy matter to find a suitable place. War itself, business of every kind, presents more or less difficulties.

Men who know every square foot of the land on this island, are connected with the Government. The land agent, the tax assessor, the officials of the Interior Office could have readily pointed out what land there is available for camp.

We are informed that neither Gen. Merriam nor any of the military authorities, nor any one representing the United States, ever approached the Government officially and asked the aid of its knowledge and experience in selecting a proper spot. It is known that Minister Damon made some suggestions about it, and pointed out at least one tract of land. Aside from his suggestion, the Government was neither by letter nor verbally asked to aid in securing the needed ground.

If Mr. Dillingham, a man full of resources and energy had been requested to secure the place needed, we believe he would have promptly secured it.

If the military authorities had, in the first instance, said to the Government: "We have the right to expect your hearty co-operation in securing the spot we need, and ask you to kindly aid us," the Government would have responded with alacrity. It would have gone further. It would, we believe, in the failure of authority to expend money here by the military commandant, have advanced money willingly, and equipped a camp with water facilities and sanitary conveniences. The camp site at Waikiki was chosen without Government suggestion.

When Gen. Merriam informed the Government that he required parts of the Executive building for military use, and was told that the entire building was needed for the civil administration, he replied that he could take the premises, and the Government offices could be established in tents. Of course, this was a clear intimation to the Government that its assistance was not needed. And it stood off even at the peril of allowing the typhoid fever to spread.

The report of Gen. Merriam is incorrect, and if not contradicted, may make a serious difference in the disposition of troops in these islands. The annual cost of maintaining a regiment is over \$500,000. The time may come when that amount will be very acceptable to our local merchants.

However, the little friction that has existed will in time be reduced, and the military and civil cogwheels will operate more smoothly.

A TROUBLED GHOST.

The ghost of Columbus should serve notice on mankind that it will stand no more nonsense, if the story, which we print in another column is correct, regarding the circulation of his "remains" through Spanish territory.

Some speculative scientists declare that ghosts closely attend the body of the departed. The removal of the remains involves a removal of the ghost. Mrs. Columbus, for some reason, appears to have been suspicious of her husband's ghost, and in order to take it away from some unexplained and supernatural temptation—perhaps the propinquity of a lady ghost—adopted the plan of traveling with his remains, which forced the ghost to follow. Some spiritual medium had undoubtedly hinted at the irregular conduct of Columbus' ghost.

While the body was temporarily deposited in the church in Valladolid, the ghost appears to have made an unfortunate acquaintance with the neighboring ghosts, which did not please Mrs. C. So she removed the body to Seville, where it remained many years, and where its spiritual companions were of the higher class of the late lamented of the city.

In removing the body across the ocean to San Domingo, the ghost must have endured many hardships, especially in the swell of what the theosophists would call "astral bilge water." But on that island the local and Indian ghosts must have been uncongenial. It is said that when the Spaniards attempted to remove the body to Havana, the priests kept a part of it in San Domingo. The ghost was then confronted with the problem of double allegiance, like the Americans who tried on these islands to retain their American citizenship and at the same time hold Hawaiian citizenship. The mediums have not left any record of the final settlement of these supernatural rights and liabilities. And now another removal must take place. The ghost is justified in making a final stand. No doubt he informs friendly ghosts who are not disturbed, that it was "the greatest mistake of his life," to have encouraged the greedy instincts of Columbus before he began his voyage by plotting the number of slaves and the amount of gold, he might obtain, if he sailed westward.

Columbus got him out of the van. Mrs. Columbus once became suspicious, even after his death. And the ghost, for nearly four hundred years, has been fighting a sea of trouble. Now he must make another voyage across the Atlantic, and suffer once more the pains of astral separation.

MORE PROBLEMS.

"Tobacco culture," says the Times-Union, "is one of the most profitable and promising industries of Florida. Perhaps we might better have said it is the most profitable of the industries of the State, and most promising of future development. It would unquestionably be injured by the admission of Cuba to the Union, and its development, if not checked, would be postponed." Don't fear, contemporary, tobacco is largely cultivated in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New England. If Cuba is admitted some plan will be found to "protect" a product in which those States are interested. Some of their representatives are already discussing a constitutional amendment to that end. —Charleston News and Courier.

The cigar and cigarette trade will not only be interfered with by Cuba and Porto Rico, but more largely and dangerously by the Philippines. These last named islands also make a good quality of tobacco which they manufacture into cigarettes. —Tobacco.

The number of cultivators of the tobacco plant in the States is very large and they have a powerful influence in politics. Several years ago, when the Sumatra leaf, now raised in the Philippines came into the market, and seriously injured the sale of the home raised "wrappers," the tobacco interest demanded protection from Congress, and the enormous duty of \$2.00 per pound was placed upon it. It was claimed by the home-growers that unless this was done, the entire trade would be crippled.

The sugar product is precisely in the same situation. The tobacco and sugar interests will now unite forces, and insist on "protection" against the possible dangers of expansion. When war against Spain was threatened, these interests were aware of their liability to injury in the annexation of Cuba. They could not, however, at the time, make any resistance to the movement of the people. As the war is, probably, at an end, and the acquisition of the new territory is certain, they are now taking alarm at the coming danger, and will make a common fight. They can and will make a strong one.

An amendment to the Constitution, providing for the protection to one part of the territory against another part, is not practicable. A majority of the States would not adopt it. Whether or not laws can be enacted that will cut off the newly acquired territory from the general advantages of protection, is an open question. The probabilities are that such laws cannot be passed.

While expansion may, on the one hand, increase foreign trade, it may on the other hand injure home industries. It will be a curious outcome of the new movement, if the free born enlightened citizen of the States should be reduced to want, and the ignorant Cubans and Filipinos become prosperous and rich.

President McKinley in his speeches made during his recent trip to the interior, hints at some of these coming questions. While the people are with unjust indignation shouting "down with the Spaniards," and "hold the Philippines," the President is alive to the fact that the sugar beet industry, and the tobacco industry, are in great danger. He knows well, that as soon as the excitement subsides, the tobacco and sugar men will appear with solid front, and will beseege Congress for protection.

So far as Hawaii is concerned, we hold to the opinion that her sugar interests will not be affected, unless Congress, at the dictation of the farmers shall consider the sugar interests here to be tainted with the cheap Asiatic labor. On the other hand, as it was said in these columns several days ago, if the Filipinos are brought under American protection, the labor question for these islands may be solved.

The Lahaina Public Educator suggests that young Jas. G. Blaine, ex-captain in disgrace, might have been a different man had he been given a manual training course in some good school in his younger days. This is quite an abstruse proposition. They say if you catch an Indian young you can make a good Indian out of him without resorting to manslaughter or murder in the first degree. But the same Indian cannot be converted into a white man and citizen.

When the Maine was blown up, Capt. Sigbee's orderly promptly made his way to the commander and reported that the ship had been torpedoed and was sinking. The orderly, who was Private Wm. Anthony, of the marines, should always be remembered as a type of the really courageous man. He has been promoted to be a sergeant.

As there are 100,000 dead letters in the postoffice at Dawson City, Honolulu people who have been expecting mail from friends in the Klondike need not be nervous from failure to receive reply to letters sent north.

DR. BISHOP AND THE MISSION.

Twenty-five years ago, the President of one of the noted eastern Colleges said to one of its graduates, a Hawaiian born, "the College is poor, its endowment is small, the professors are ill paid, no one helps." The reply was, "treat the College as if it was a business affair and not a religious institution—put business methods into it—put on your coat, get into the crowd like a dry goods drummer—tackle business men, and show them that Colleges are as necessary as railroads." Any close observer will now notice that the most indefatigable "drummer" of these later days are the college presidents. They may pray for endowments, but now they persistently "drum" for them.

Ministers have their secular and business side, as well as their religious side. It is however only one body with two aspects. The Advertiser is a secular journal, and is under obligations to avoid sectarianism. It reaches or hopes to reach the men of every denomination. At the same time it knows that religious and secular affairs are as closely united as the flesh and blood which the Jew could not separate in order to get his pound of flesh. A secular newspaper cannot touch on any problem of life without becoming involved in its religious phases.

One of the seemingly inexplicable features of modern Christian civilization has been the clear distinction rigidly kept between the religious and secular journals, in obedience to an ignorant public sentiment. Owing however, to a great advance in the understanding of the intimate relations between business and religion, the secular journals now discuss religious matters and religious journals imitate the secular journals.

The theories, and conduct of the early missionaries to these islands are not to be treated as a closed affair, a subject to be disposed of by a sweeping general opinion as is expressed by the Rev. Dr. Bishop, any other person, editor or preacher. There is a magazine of material accumulated here, during the last seventy years regarding the operations of missions, which is invaluable. It is waiting for a master hand like that of the Rev. Sidney Gulick to use it, and forge out thunderbolts against error, and put us in a better understanding with the true way to elevate mankind.

Dr. Bishop tells us that the Divine command was, and is, to "go to all nations and preach the Gospel to every creature," and then informs us that the reasons why the Romanist and Mormon creeds over one-half of the natives, is that in 35 years the Protestant mission here has been reinforced by only two individuals, and the Romanists and Mormons have had it their own way. The only way to explain this astounding discrepancy between belief and practice is, to hold that in effect, the American churches called in their Bibles, burnt them up, and reissued a new edition with the Divine command to preach the Gospel, stricken out of it.

The men who ought to be the leaders of the best thought here, religious and secular, are bound to make a better explanation than this of the reasons for the present relative condition of the denominations here.

THE PASSING HOUR.

It is not out of order to again remark that the Tennessee soldiers continue to act on the lines of good conduct.

Gladstone's biography will be prepared by John Morley. This insures a careful work that will have literary merit.

What is the matter with the town athletically? No foot ball team for Thanksgiving day. This is degeneration with a vengeance.

Judge Henry E. Cooper in his capacity as Minister of Public Instruction goes steadily along adding school houses to the landscape of Hawaii nei.

While the number of men on the sick report of the First New York Regiment is alarmingly if not alarmingly large, it is a blessing that the mortality is light.

The scientific man of the Food Inspection service of the Board of Health is now well equipped for work and results will soon be expected, as the official is both earnest and competent.

The annual report of the post office department of the United States shows an excess of expenditures over income of \$9,000,000. And there is still talk of reducing general letter postage to one cent.

It begins to look as though the business of a larger harbor for Honolulu will be attended to by the Government at Washington, with the assistance and co-operation, of course, of the local authorities.

Happy Hilo. It has a real military band, Col. Barber, who sent the First New York musicians to the rainy city, could command the vote of the district for any office within the gift of the electorate of the group.

The Tennesseans are not by any means living up to the reputation that preceded them from the coast. The advice were that the men of this regiment were likely to be disturbers. On the contrary, up to date, they have

been the best behaved party of boys in blue yet to visit the island.

The first star falling day here, is Nance O'Neil, who is to arrive today and who will appear in the Hawaiian Opera House, supported by the McKee-Hanish Company.

It has remained for a Captain of U. S. Volunteers, an ex-judge of a Nebraska and hill district, to openly contend here that two wrongs make a right and to show that he committed one of the wrongs and imagined the other.

If the yacht Gladys proves a match or more than a match for the Bonnie Dundee there will be added to the splendid sport here an interest that will be something like it should be.

The Tennesseans left here with the impression that they had been treated in royal style. It was plain to be seen that the boys of this regiment had not been given exactly a "square deal" on the Coast.

The first report, was that the transport Panama was lost. A good many reasons why she foundered were offered. It should now be in order to demonstrate just how she happened to ride the gale.

This is the first time in many years that Honolulu has been given a theatrical season with the real, genuine attraction of a star of the first magnitude and a strong supporting company in a repertoire of standard plays.

With \$250,000 and the co-operation of the Board of Health, the public improvements branch of the local Government should be able to make a fair beginning in the direction of a complete modern sewerage system for Honolulu.

A Californian has invented a "health shake" or invigorating rattling machine. It gives the same general treatment and exercise that may be had in a Honolulu street car, with the absence of the waits incident to Tram travel here.

Hawaii is getting a most valuable sort of advertisement abroad in the illustrated lectures and motion pictures of E. Burton Holmes, who will be so pleasantly remembered here. Mr. Holmes now has one of the best theaters in Chicago for five weeks and will tell good people the truth about the Islands.

Secretary Long says that the experience of the war has shown that the success and clean record of the navy was due in a large measure to the fact that the Department was not subjected to the necessity of making any civilian appointments or any appointments whatever excepting upon professional examinations.

It is the ruling of the State Department at Washington that the residents of Porto Rico, by the fact of their country having been annexed by the United States, have not acquired American citizenship. The ballot and attendant privileges must be conferred by act of Congress.

C. B. Ripley, who writes from Omaha of Hawaii at the exposition is one of the town's conservative citizens and one who has the interests of the Islands close at heart. His endorsement of exhibit and its management is high praise for all concerned.

Six of the enlisted men of the colored command that is said to have saved Roosevelt's regiment in the San Juan hill charge, have been given commissions. The advancement of these black men will do much to influence their people throughout the United States in the direction of ambitious effort.

Now that the Minister of Interior is going over to Hawaii himself to see that road work is expedited and forwarded, it is perhaps not unreasonable to suppose that the people who have been doing so much screaming from the shadows of the big Island big mountains will come down to earth and talk business.

The proposed feast to the boys of the First New York will be the biggest Thanksgiving dinner on record. Capt. Hunnewell relates in his memorandum on visits to the Islands in the early '50s that it was customary then to give a big dinner for the chiefs and prominent haoles on Christmas day.

A good selection has been made in issuing a commission to J. Q. Wood as a member of the Board of Education.

Dinner for Soldiers.

About fifty ladies met at Mrs. Dole's home yesterday in response to an invitation from her, to devise some plan to give the New York boys a Thanksgiving dinner.

The dinner will consist of turkey with cranberry sauce, vegetables, and fruit, bread and butter, hot coffee and milk.

Mrs. Dole will see Colonel Barber and consult with him as to arrangements for serving the dinner and the hour at which it shall be served.

Transports Off.

The Zealandia and Arizona left this port yesterday morning for Manila. Before leaving six of the soldiers from the Arizona were taken ashore being considered too sick to undertake the trip. Many of the newly made friends of the Tennessee boys were at the wharf to bid them good-bye.